

BIRDS OF TORONTO, CANADA.

BY JAMES H. FLEMING.

*Part II, Land Birds.*¹

114. **Colinus virginianus.** BOB-WHITE.—The Quail was at one time found along the north shore of Lake Ontario, certainly as far east as Port Hope (62 miles east of Toronto). Of this species the late Hon. G. W. Allen said, in 1853, "The Quail is still occasionally heard uttering its plaintive cry in autumn and winter, about our woods and fields. In former days large coveys used to remain in the stubble fields and about our barnyards, from October to March."² I doubt if any Quail of pure blood are left east of Lake Erie; those I have examined recently from Oakville (19 miles east of Toronto), are the descendents of imported birds and differ from the indigenous species.

115. **Bonasa umbellus togata.** CANADIAN RUFFED GROUSE.—Resident; formerly abundant, now not common; nest May 23, 1893. I have put our bird under this somewhat unsatisfactory form; the bird occurring north at least to Lake Nipissing is the same.

116. **Lagopus lagopus.** WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—A specimen taken May 15, 1897, about four miles from Whitby (29 miles east of Toronto), is in the collection of Mr. J. H. Ames;³ there is no question about the locality being authentic. An unusually southern migration of Willow Ptarmigan took place in the winter of 1896-97, and I recorded them as far south as Lake Nipissing.⁴ Dr. Wm. Brodie remembers a specimen that was taken many years ago in the township of Whitchurch. Ptarmigan are referred to as frequent migrants into the townships back of Darlington (about 40 miles east of Toronto).⁵

117. **Ectopistes migratorius.** PASSENGER PIGEON.—Once a regular summer resident, breeding in the country between Toronto and Lake Simcoe. The disappearance of the great flocks dates back at least forty years, and by 1880 the bird was rare here; the records for 1890 are May 12, adult male; September 20 and October 11, young females; earliest record, April 13, 1891, male; birds were seen on May 16 and July 6, 1900.⁶ These are the last and are reliable; there is no question that the Wild Pigeon is extinct in a wild state in America to-day.

¹ For Part I, Water Birds, see Vol. XXIII, Oct., 1905, pp. 437-453.

² Canadian Journal, 1853, I, 171.

³ Auk, XIV, 1897, 411.

⁴ Auk, XVIII, 1901, 37.

⁵ Early Settlers of Bowmanville, etc. J. T. Coleman, Bowmanville, 1875, 35.

⁶ Auk, XX, 1903, 66.

An item in one of the early Toronto papers, dated April 15, 1815, "Immense flights of the Wild Pigeon from west to east on the 27 ulto." is the earliest date of arrival I can find.

118. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—Regular summer resident, never very common, May 16 to July 24; my data are insufficient but the dates of arrival and departure are probably April and October; nest June 3, 1899.

119. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Accidental. One was killed in the township of Pickering (about 30 miles east of Toronto), in 1887.

120. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Regular summer resident, April 2 to October 21; earliest March 20, 1895, adult male; the young are abundant from September 1 to early October. A male taken May 28, 1895, is in changing plumage, very worn; latest record December 10, 1902. Breeds in Ashbridge's Bay.

121. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Resident from September 1 to May 14, and probably through the year; young birds September 4 to May 14; mature birds are not common, March 10 to October 7. Breeds very rarely. I have seen one set of eggs taken here.

122. *Accipiter cooperii*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Rare migrant; mature birds from August 10 to October 4; young bird September 24, 1895.

123. *Accipiter atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—Regular fall migrant, October 2 to November 3; a few remain through the winter, leaving towards the end of March; earliest record August 24, 1899. Mature birds in full plumage were practically unknown till the great migration of 1896 when they became abundant, the young being almost entirely absent. The migration reached Toronto on October 26, and from then till December 20, very many birds were taken. I examined thirty-five local specimens, all in full plumage, and this was not by any means all that were taken. A few adults were noted the three following years, but none have been reported since December, 1899; the number of young birds since then has been normal.

124. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Common fall migrant; adults October 26 to November 20; young September 23 to November 29. I have no spring records, but have eggs said to be of this species taken here.

125. *Buteo borealis calurus*. WESTERN RED-TAIL.—One record, a male taken November 4, 1895, by Mr. J. Hughes Samuel.

126. *Buteo lineatus*. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Resident; has not been common of recent years; adults from October 1 to May 22; nests from April 1 to 15.

127. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Rare migrant; no records previous to 1890; a female taken May 22, 1894, is almost black; one taken September 5, 1890, is black, the breast mottled with buffy yellow. These are in my collection and I have seen two more local specimens.

128. *Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.— Regular migrant; mature birds are rare, May 21 to June 30; young are abundant in the fall, August 23 to October 1.

129. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.— Regular winter migrant, sometimes abundant. An immense flight occurred in October, 1895; from the 26th to the 29th, the birds were taken in dozens; I must have had over fifty brought to me in that time. They were here in decreasing numbers till December 5; between these dates I examined seven in the black phase of plumage. A female taken August 25, 1894, is in changing plumage. A few birds remain through January and February; latest, March 12, 1902.

130. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.— Rare migrant; one taken October 24, 1896, one (a female) October 24, 1903, and one on December 15, 1904. There is but one record previous to 1896, but the species is resident in Frontenac County (north of the eastern end of Lake Ontario).

131. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.— Migrant and rare winter resident, October 24 to April 6; young birds are not uncommon. A series of males is not available for measurement, but a series of females is given below.

Sex	Length	Extent	Wing	Tail	Cul- men	Dep. of Bill	Date	Locality
♀ ad.	× 34.75	× 88.25	× 24.50	11.90	2.80	1.45	Dec. 20, 1897	Dunchurch, Ont.
♀ juv.	× 34.25	× 83.	× 24.	12.20	2.45	1.35	Jan. —, 1890	“ “
♀	× 33.	× 84.	× 23.	—	—	—	Mch. 23, 1893	“
♀ juv.	—	—	25.75	12.61	2.55	1.50	Mch. —, 1898	Loring, Ont.

Measurements in inches; × from fresh birds.

132. *Falco islandus*.¹ WHITE GYRFALCON.— A female taken November 20, 1905, is the only record; this is a fairly light bird, comparable with specimens from North Greenland. There appears to have been a southern migration of gyrfalcons in Western Europe and North America in 1905.

133. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.— Regular fall migrant, not common; young birds from September 18 to October 20; mature birds are very rare, a female May 23, 1892, and a male September, 1902; a young male in Mr. Maughan's collection, taken June 25, 1894, is light ash color all over.

134. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.— Regular fall migrant, September 1 to December 6; not very common; mature birds are exceedingly rare. Given as a winter resident in 1853.²

135. *Falco sparverius*. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.— Summer resi-

¹ *Hierofalco candicans* (Gm.).

² Canadian Journal, I, 1852-3, 169.

dent, April 5 to October 1 (earliest February 10, 1904); common migrant; breeds (May 18, 1892).

136. **Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis.** AMERICAN OSPREY.—Regular migrant, fairly common May (May 10, 1902), and September 1 to 15, and probably later.

137. **Strix pratincola.** AMERICAN BARN OWL.—One record, a male taken September 7, 1899.¹

138. **Asio wilsonianus.** AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.—Common fall migrant, October 2 to November 7; rare summer resident; breeds (May 24, 1894).

139. **Asio accipitrinus.** SHORT-EARED OWL.—Regular migrant, March 5 to 15, and probably through April; abundant in the fall, October 3 to December 26, when large flocks sometimes occur. A light phase of plumage occurs very rarely.

140. **Syrnium varium.** BARRED OWL.—Regular winter resident, October 10 to March 19; sometimes abundant (October 1–10, 1902).

141. **Scotiaptex nebulosa.** GREAT GRAY OWL.—Winter migrant of irregular occurrence. The great flight that took place in the winter of 1889–90 is recorded by Mr. Wm. Cross. "I have received twenty-three specimens, and have had them reported from various parts of the Province. One of my acquaintances stationed at Barrie, received twenty-six this season. They began to come into this region in November, and increased in numbers up to February, after which they became very scarce again."² This is the largest flight recorded, but specimens have been taken in December, 1890, January, 1894, January and March, 1895, and January and February, 1896; the visits appear to have ceased after this.

142. **Cryptoglaux tengmalmi richardsoni.** RICHARDSON'S OWL.—Winter migrant, of irregular occurrence, November 3 to April 3; I have examined nine specimens since 1885, but the number taken probably averages one a year.

143. **Cryptoglaux acadica.** SAW-WHET OWL.—Regular winter resident, October 4 to March 3; probably resident, as I have a young bird taken May 15, 1889, and another young one taken in August. A large flight of these owls occurred in the fall of 1889, and in October (12 to 28), 1895.

144. **Otus asio.** SCREECH OWL.—Resident, not uncommon, sometimes abundant in October and November; breeds (April 27, 1890, five eggs, J. Jackson). The red phase of plumage is rare, usually occurring for several years in succession and then disappearing.

145. **Bubo virginianus.** GREAT HORNED OWL.—Winter resident, October 10 to March 30, usually common; a rare summer resident, a nest was taken in Vaughan Township March 25, 1889, and one at Scarboro, April 2, 1897.

¹ Auk, XVII, 1900, 177.

² Transactions of the Canadian Institute, I, 1889–90, 5.

The resident form in Southern Ontario is remarkably constant in color; the plumage is dark in tone, with comparatively little tawny or ochraceous; rufous birds are rare. Among those that visit us in winter there is an endless variation of color; one specimen is ashy gray.

146. **Bubo virginianus subarcticus.** ARCTIC HORNED OWL.—Of recent record here; there are none in old collections. I have examined four well marked birds since 1893; of these two were typical, the others rather more heavily marked, but none approached *occidentalis*, there being comparatively little ochraceous underlying the white.

147. **Bubo virginianus saturatus.** DUSKY HORNED OWL.—Among the horned owls taken here in winter are a few very dark birds, usually of large size and apparently referable to the form *heterocnemis* of Oberholser.

148. **Nyctea nyctea.** SNOWY OWL.—Regular migrant, October to January, sometimes abundant. The years of unusual abundance, as far as known, are 1833, '37, '39, '53, and '62;¹ in more recent times the years are 1884, '88, '89, '96, and 1901. The flight of 1901-02 extended from December to April; a few specimens were taken in May, and one on June 7.²

149. **Surnia ulula caparoch.** AMERICAN HAWK OWL.—Rare winter migrant of irregular occurrence, October 22 to January 10; I have the records of only three specimens since 1889, but there are several previous to this date.

150. **Coccyzus americanus.** YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—Summer resident, not very common, May 28 to August 23; latest date September 21, 1906 (J. H. Ames); breeds (July 1, 1891). This cuckoo was regarded as very rare here till 1889.

151. **Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.** BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Regular summer resident, not uncommon May 15 to August 30; breeds (June 2 and August 12, 1889; July 6 and 20, 1895). Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson records the finding of eggs of this cuckoo in nests of the Wood Pewee and Yellow Warbler at Toronto³ and Dr. C. K. Clarke records several instances of the same thing at Elora, Ont.⁴

152. **Ceryle alcyon.** BELTED KINGFISHER.—Summer resident, common April 1 to October 10; earliest record March 6, 1894 (J. Hughes Samuel); breeds.

153. **Dryobates villosus.** HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Common migrant and rather rare winter resident; my records are all between October 11 and April 4, and it does not appear to breed here. This form is the one occurring in southern Ontario, at least south of Lake Nipissing, and I have not found *leucomelas*.

154. **Dryobates pubescens medianus.** DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Resident; breeds; an abundant migrant.

¹ Canadian Journal, VII, 1862, 53.

² Auk, XIX, 1902, 281, 400.

³ Transactions Canadian Institute, 1891-92, 45.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1889-90, 9-11.

155. **Picoides arcticus.** ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— Accidental winter migrant, first recorded in 1893 (October 21 and December 4); other records are October 19, 1896, and November 1 and 4, 1899.

156. **Picoides americanus.** AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— One record, a male in my collection taken November 16, 1901.¹

157. **Sphyrapicus varius.** YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.— Abundant migrant, April 8 to May 13, and September 11 to 28; latest records October 7 to 14, 1906. A rather rare summer resident, breeds.

158. **Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola.** NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.— Said to have been formerly a resident. I have seen specimens taken within twenty or thirty miles of Toronto some years ago, and I recently saw fresh workings of this woodpecker thirty-five miles from the city, near Georgetown.

159. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus.** RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.— Common summer resident, April 19 to August 29; breeds. One winter record (January 28, 1905). This woodpecker was scarce during the summer of 1906.

160. **Centurus carolinus.** RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.— Accidental migrant. I have examined four specimens, a female, May 19, 1885,² a male, May 24, 1890, in Mr. Maughan's collection, and two taken November 27, 1899.

161. **Colaptes auratus luteus.** NORTHERN FLICKER.— Summer resident, common, April 7 to October 24; breeds in all suitable places. Rare winter resident (January 28, 1905; February 3, 1906). Two of the so-called hybrid flickers have been taken here; one is in the collection of Mr. Ernest Seton,³ the other is in the collection of Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson.

162. **Antrostomus vociferus.** WHIP-POOR-WILL.— Regular migrant; rather rare summer resident, April 14 to October 10; breeds (May 21, 1888).

163. **Chordeiles virginianus.** NIGHTHAWK.— Common summer resident, May 1 to September 9; latest dates September 30, 1889, and October 11, 1906 (H. H. Mitchell). Large flocks appear in the fall for a day or two (August 28, 1904, and September 8, 1892). Breeds (June 28, 1892).

164. **Chætura pelagica.** CHIMNEY SWIFT.— Common summer resident, April 27 to August 31; earliest April 18, 1891; breeds (June 7, 1892).

165. **Trochilus colubris.** RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.— Common summer resident, May 4 to September 14; earliest record April 12, 1890; latest September 22, 1906; usually abundant August 15 to 31; breeds (June 1, 1904).

166. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD.— Common summer resident, May 11 to August 27; latest record September 15, 1900 (C. W. Nash); breeds (June 11, 1892).

167. **Myiarchus crinitus.** CRESTED FLYCATCHER.— Regular migrant and rare summer resident, May 4 to September 27; breeds (June 22, 1892).

¹ Auk, XIX, 1902, 79.

² Auk, II, 1885, 335.

³ *Ibid.*

168. *Sayornis phœbe*. PHŒBE.—Common summer resident, April 2 to October 22; breeds.

169. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Rare spring migrant, May 18 to June 3; earliest May 10, 1900 (J. Hughes Samuel); one was shot on August 9, 1899, by Mr. John Bunker.

170. *Horizopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—Summer resident, fairly common, April 3 to September 26; breeds (June 14, 1902, July 1, 1892).

171. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—Regular migrant, usually not very common, May 20 to 31; latest spring record June 15, 1894; earliest fall record July 27, 1893; usually from August 14 to 25.

172. *Empidonax traillii alnorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER.—Rare spring migrant, May 13 to June 5; earliest spring record April 18, 1906; one seen September 22, 1906.

173. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Common migrant, May 9 to 24 (May 13 to 29, 1906), August 13 to 27; breeds (June 6, 1897, Carleton West).

174. *Otocoris alpestris*. HORNED LARK.—This was the original form here and probably bred as late as 1886. I have examined three specimens taken since then, two in 1889 (September 28 and October 12), and one taken October 24, 1891, which is the last record.

175. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—Common resident, February 2 to October 22; breeds commonly, April 10 to June 15. This form is a comparatively recent arrival; McIlwraith gives the date at Hamilton as between 1871 and 1873; ¹ *hoylei* has not been found here.

176. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY.—Resident, sometimes abundant; rather rare breeder; nest May 15, 1892.

177. *Perisoreus canadensis*. CANADA JAY.—In the winter of 1839-40 a considerable migration of this jay occurred at Toronto, and is recorded by the late Hon. G. W. Allen.² This is the migration referred to by Mr. Ernest Seton³ on the authority of the Rev. John Doel as occurring in the winter of 1836-37. Mr. Doel says, "the bird was previously unknown in the district and has not since been observed." Specimens from this migration are in my collection. There are no further records till October, 1904, when another migration visited southern Ontario and a number of birds were taken at Toronto and other points on Lake Ontario. I have given a full account of this elsewhere.⁴

178. *Corvus corax principalis*. NORTHERN RAVEN.—At one time abundant along the north shore of Lake Ontario, but they disappeared at a very early date. A letter written at Port Hope (62 miles east of

¹ Nuttall Bulletin, VIII, 1883, 143.

² Canadian Journal, I, 1852-53, 167-72.

³ Auk, II, 1885, 335.

⁴ Ontario Natural Science Bulletin, I, 1905, 11, 12.

Toronto) in 1820 mentions "ravens and rooks" as occurring there then; the Rev. John Doel tells me the last pair killed was in the Queen's Park about 1848.

179. **Corvus brachyrhynchos.** AMERICAN CROW.—Abundant resident except in winter; they usually disappear in November and reappear early in February, a few only remaining through the winter. Breeds (April 16 to May 24).

180. **Dolichonyx oryzivorus.** BOBOLINK.—Summer resident, April 19 to September 8; breeds (June 1, 1899).

181. **Molothrus ater.** COWBIRD.—Abundant summer resident, April 2 to early in October; rare winter resident, January 14 to March 29.

182. **Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus.** YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—Accidental; one record, a male taken about 1885; this bird is now in my collection.¹

182. **Agelaius phœniceus.** RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Abundant summer resident, March 8 to November 10; latest record December 25, 1890; breeds (May 31 to June 25).

183. **Sturnella magna.** MEADOWLARK.—Common summer resident, March 16 to October 30; numerous winter records; breeds (May 2 to July 1).

184. **Icterus spurius.** ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Possibly a very rare summer resident; there are about a dozen records, distributed over a long period of years, nearly all in May; Mr. J. Hughes Samuel took an immature male May 20, 1900, and on July 5, observed a pair breeding at Island Park.

185. **Icterus galbula.** BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Common summer resident, April 12 to September 1; breeds (June 14, 1889).

186. **Euphagus carolinus.** RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Abundant migrant, April 6 to May 8, and September 9 to October 27.

187. **Quiscalus quiscula æneus.** BRONZED GRACKLE.—Abundant summer resident, March 20 to November 3; earliest record February 26, 1906; a common breeder; said to be a rare winter resident (January, 1906).

188. **Hesperiphona vespertina.** EVENING GROSBIRD.—Winter migrant of irregular occurrence. A flight in the winter of 1854-55 in southern Ontario is the earliest recorded; birds were taken at Toronto on December 25,² at Hamilton in the following April,³ and at Woodstock on May 7, 1855.⁴ Other small flights are recorded elsewhere,⁵ but the great flight was in the winter of 1889-90; the first birds were recorded at Toronto on January 18, and the last on May 26; a very full report was published at the time by a committee of ornithologists;⁶ they had information of 453

¹ Auk, II, 1885, 334.

² Auk, II, 1885, 334.

³ Transactions Canadian Institute, III, 1891-92, 88.

⁴ Canadian Journal, III, 1854-55, 287.

⁵ Transactions Canadian Institute, III, 1891-92, 88; Nuttall Bulletin, VIII, 1883, 146; Auk, IV, 1887, 256; Auk, V, 1888, 208.

⁶ Transactions Canadian Institute, III, 1891-92, 76-89.

specimens in the hands of individuals, and estimated that not less than 1000 grosbeaks were slaughtered. Specimens have been taken since then, in March, 1897 and in January and March, 1902.

189. ***Pinicola enucleator leucura***. PINE GROSBK.— Irregular winter migrant, sometimes abundant, usually from December to March. A supposed hybrid of this species, taken January 22, 1890, is in the collection of Mr. Ernest Seton, and has been fully described and figured by him.¹

190. ***Carpodacus purpureus***. PURPLE FINCH.— Resident, sometimes abundant in winter; not common in summer; breeds (July 13, 1895).

191. ***Loxia curvirostra minor***. AMERICAN CROSSBILL.— Irregular winter resident, sometimes abundant, December 25 to May 3. In 1892 crossbills were here from March 30 to May 5, and I took one on July 17, and saw another on the 18th, these latter were attracted by caged birds; a male taken April 14, 1894, is in juvenile plumage.

192. ***Loxia leucoptera***. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.— Irregular winter resident, never very common, January 4 to April 14.

193. ***Acanthis hornemannii exilipes***. HOARY REDPOLL.— Rare winter migrant. A flock of redpolls that was about East Toronto from February 10 to March 23, 1896, seemed to have consisted altogether of this species. I examined in all nine specimens from this flock; no more were taken till January 8, 1904, when I found one that had been taken from a flock of *linaria*.

194. ***Acanthis linaria***. REDPOLL.— Irregular winter resident, sometimes abundant from November to March.

195. ***Acanthis linaria holbøllii***. HOLBØLL'S REDPOLL.— Three specimens are recorded by Mr. Ernest Seton, taken at Lorne Park, a few miles west of Toronto — a male taken March 3, and a male and female March 15, 1888. These were determined by Mr. Robert Ridgway, who said they were not typical of the form but nearer to that than to *linaria*.² I can find no local specimens comparable with these three birds; one of the females, now in my collection, agrees exactly with a breeding female, presumably of this species, from St. Matthew's Mission, Peel River, Mackenzie Territory.

196. ***Acanthis linaria rostrata***. GREATER REDPOLL.— Occurs among flocks of *linaria*, but is rare; I have seen about a dozen well marked local specimens taken between November 9 and February 10.

197. ***Carduelis carduelis***. EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.— "A male European Goldfinch was collected May 21, 1887, by Mr. Daniel S. Cox, about a mile north of the city limits — one out of four — while resting on the top of a beech tree. The remaining three flew off in a northerly direction. The birds were evidently in a natural condition and doubtless from the New York colony." (William Brodie.³)

¹ Auk, XI, 1894, 1-3.

² Transactions Canadian Institute, III, 1891-92, 29.

³ Auk, V, 1888, 211.

198. **Astragalinus tristis.** AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.— Resident; abundant in summer and sometimes in winter, though I do not think the same birds are resident in summer and winter; breeds (July 23–30, 1893).

199. **Spinus pinus.** PINE FINCH.— Irregular winter resident, sometimes abundant October 2 to March 23. Siskins bred in Wellington County, at Guelph and Mount Forest, in April and May, 1905.¹

200. **Passer domesticus.** HOUSE SPARROW.— The "Avian Rat," of Tegetmeier, was introduced about 1870, it increases and decreases according to the severity of the winter, but on the whole is still on the increase.

201. **Passerina nivalis.** SNOWFLAKE.— Winter migrant, usually abundant, October 10 to March 15.

202. **Calcarius lapponicus.**— LAPLAND LONGSPUR.— Irregular winter resident October 10 to April 23; latest May 17, 1891; not common, usually found singly with flocks of Snowflakes, but Mr. Nash has recorded flocks October 10–26, 1891.²

203. **Poœetes gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.— Abundant summer resident, April 7 to October 23; breeds commonly.

204. **Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.** SAVANNA SPARROW.— Common summer resident, April 5 to October 16; breeds (May 31 to June 23).

205. **Coturniculus savannarum passerinus.** GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.— Two records — one taken on Toronto Island by Dr. Brodie, the other by Mr. John Edmonds May 24, 1890, at Ashbridges Bay; both are still in the collection of the Biological Society.

206. **Ammodramus leconteii.** LECONTE'S SPARROW.— One specimen taken by Mr. George Pierce May 5, 1897, is in the collection of Mr. J. H. Ames.³

207. **Ammodramus nelsoni.** NELSON'S SPARROW.— Rare migrant, two taken September 22, 1894, and a female, the only spring record, June 10, 1895, by Mr. Nash, are in my collection; these were examined by Dr. J. Dwight, Jr., who said they were not typical but nearer *nelsoni* than *subvirgatus*. I have seen in all eleven local specimens; latest date October 28, 1896.⁴

208. **Chondestes grammacus.** LARK SPARROW.— Summer resident, rare and very local; earliest record May 3, 1895; there are no fall records; breeds (May 15, 1899; July 1, 1898).

209. **Zonotrichia leucophrys.** WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.— Regular migrant, common April 15 to May 24; September 27 to October 10; latest record October 19, 1906.

210. **Zonotrichia albicollis.** WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— Common

¹ Auk, XXII, 1905, 415; Ontario Natural Science Bulletin, II, 1906, 1718.

² Biological Review of Ontario, I, 1894, 30.

³ Auk, XIV, 1897, 411.

⁴ Auk, XVI, 1899, 277.

migrant, April 8 to May 16, and August 28 to October 22; probably breeds; males were heard singing June 6 to July 7, 1906, at several places outside the city.

211. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.— Winter resident, sometimes abundant, October 10 to April 17; the majority leave in November and do not return till April.

212. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Summer resident, abundant April 5 to October 3; earliest, March 16; one of our most common breeders.

213. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.— Summer resident, sometimes abundant, April 16 to October 14; earliest record April 4, 1890; breeds (May 23 to June 5).

214. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— Abundant migrant, April 2 to May 20, and September 24 to October 22, and irregular winter resident, December 12 to March 20; breeds rarely (May 24, 1887; July 19, 1892).

215. *Melospiza cinerea melodia*. SONG SPARROW.— Abundant summer resident, March 15 to October 26; a rare and irregular winter resident (December 11, January 31, February 21); one of our most common breeders (May 12 to August 13).

216. *Melospiza lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.— Regular spring migrant, May 6 to 26; generally distributed, never common. Mr. J. Hughes Samuel saw three at Island Park September 15, 1900, and I saw one at the same place September 23, 1906.

217. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.— Regular summer resident, common April 14 to October 7; breeds.

218. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.— Regular migrant, local, and usually not common, April 5 to 29, and October 2 to 26. Mr. George E. Atkinson has published a very full account of this sparrow in Toronto.¹

219. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.— Summer resident, fairly common April 13 to October 19; common migrant; latest record November 16, 1899; breeds (May 25, 1890).

220. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.— Accidental and probably occurs only in winter; there are several local records but two only have dates, a female taken in February, 1900, and a male seen in November, 1902.

221. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.— Regular spring migrant, fairly common May 10 to 23; Mr. Nash gives fall records from July 13 to the middle of August, and I took a young male on September 10, 1906.

222. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— Regular, though not very common, summer resident, May 18 to August 4, and probably later; breeds.

223. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.— Regular migrant, sometimes common, May 12 to 30, and September 15 to October 13. In

¹ Biological Review of Ontario, I, 1894, 57-63.

May, 1888, a very large number of these birds appeared in the city and attracted much attention.

224. *Piranga rubra*. SUMMER Tanager.—“One specimen taken at Scarboro Heights, near Toronto, by Mr. Herring, in May 1890.”¹ This specimen is now in the museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa.

225. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—Regular summer resident, local and decreasing, April 18 to August 25; breeds (June 7, 1890).

226. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Regular summer resident, usually from early in May to the middle of August; earliest record April 23, 1890, latest September 8, 1906; breeds locally and is not by any means as common as it was.

227. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.—Regular summer resident, common April 20 to August 30; earliest record April 8, 1890; breeds (June 25, 1892).

228. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Regular summer resident, common April 8 to September 13; earliest record March 31, 1897; latest fall record October 20, 1906 (H. H. Mitchell); breeds (June 7, 1890).

229. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Regular summer resident, common April 19 to September 13; earliest record April 4, 1890, latest October 9, 1886; breeds (June 2, 1892).

230. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Probably a rare summer resident; a male was taken May 16, 1900, and on June 12, 1906, I found a pair building in an old kingfisher's tunnel and took the female.

231. *Ampelis garrulus*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—An irregular winter resident, rare. A flight occurred in 1895 when several small flocks spent a month or more in the residential parts of the city. Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson recorded their arrival on February 3; they were absent from the 13th to the 22d, and were last seen on March 6; Mr. Nash took one at East Toronto on the 22d.

232. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—Resident, irregular in winter; breeds (June 20, 1898).

233. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Regular winter resident, not very common October 12 to March 22; earliest October 3, 1896; latest April 11, 1898; I took a nest on May 28, 1887, but this is the only record.

234. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—Regular summer resident, not very common, April 3 to the end of August; earliest record March 23, 1897. This shrike was not originally found here; it was not represented in the Allen collection formed in 1854-55, nor is it mentioned in a list of birds published in 1858,² and McIlwraith says it was first observed at Hamilton in April, 1860;³ breeds.

¹ Macoun, Catalogue of Canadian Birds, 537.

² Hand Book of Toronto, 1858. The list of Toronto birds, pp. 37-56, is not of much value, and is said to have been written by Dr. S. P. May.

³ Canadian Journal, V, 1860, 392.

235. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.— Regular summer resident, common May 12 to October 10; earliest record May 6, 1889; breeds commonly.

236. *Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.— Regular migrant, not very common, May 18 to 27, and September 10 to 22.

237. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.— Regular migrant, not common, May 11 to 24, and September 5 to 24; Mr. J. Hughes Samuel noted this vireo as abundant May 17, 1900.

238. *Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.— Regular migrant, rare, May 2 to June 13, and July 6 to the end of August. This and the two preceding species may eventually be found breeding here.

239. *Vireo solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— Regular migrant, common May 10 to 20, and September 17 to October 22.

240. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.— Abundant migrant, April 25 to May 24, and August 28 to September 26; rare summer resident, breeds.

241. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.— Abundant migrant, May 1 to 24, and September 4 to 26. A male was taken June 6, 1891, and a female June 14, 1895.

242. *Helminthophila celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.— Regular migrant, rare, May 7 to 15 and probably later (May 27, 1888, Hamilton, Ont.); in the fall, October 6 to 10. I have the records of only eight in eight years.

243. *Helminthophila peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.— Regular migrant, rare, May 13 to 22, and September 23 to October 24 (September 5, 1885, Hamilton, Ont.). First taken here in 1886; the records in the 'Proceedings' of the Canadian Institute, 1890-92, refer to the female of the Black-throated Blue Warbler.

244. *Compsothlypis americana usneæ*. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.— Abundant migrant May 5 to 29, and September 2 to 29; latest spring record June 3, 1897; latest fall record October 14, 1906.

245. *Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.— Regular migrant, sometimes not uncommon, May 8 to 19, and September 5 to 11; latest spring records May 24, 1890, and May 29, 1906. Formerly one of our rarest warblers; there were not more than four records between 1889 and 1897. Mr. J. Hughes Samuel considers the increase began in 1898, and in 1900 I found them not uncommon in the city.

246. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— Regular summer resident, abundant May 2 to July 19 (May 4 to September 9, 1906); earliest spring record April 18, 1899; latest fall record September 16, 1899 (J. Hughes Samuel); breeds abundantly (May 23 to June 12).

247. *Dendroica cærulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— Regular migrant, abundant May 8 to 24, and August 28 to September 29; earliest spring record May 2, 1900; latest fall record October 5, 1895 (J. Hughes Samuel).

248. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.— Regular migrant,

April 29 to May 22, and September 11 to October 22; earliest spring record April 25, 1896 (J. Hughes Samuel). I have never found this warbler common in spring but it is always abundant in the fall.

249. *Dendroica maculosa*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— Regular migrant, abundant May 8 to 24, and September 8 to 26; earliest spring record April 15, 1890 (Geo. E. Atkinson); latest, June 1, 1900 (J. Hughes Samuel); earliest fall record August 27, 1900 (J. Hughes Samuel); latest, October 14, 1906.

250. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.— Rare spring migrant. I have the records of three males, May 24, 1890, May 20, 1893, and May 11, 1897; besides these there are four or five other local specimens, including a pair in the museum of Toronto University, taken in 1856.

251. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.— Abundant migrant, May 3 to 29, and August 19 to September 28; rare summer resident; probably breeds.

252. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.— Regular spring migrant, not very common, May 10 to 24; latest spring record May 30, 1906; one fall record, a young female, August 24, 1906.

253. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.— Regular migrant, not very common, May 17 to June 3, and August 27 to September 28.

254. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Regular migrant, common May 3 to 28, and August 4 to 24; latest fall record September 23, 1906. This was a rare warbler twenty years ago.

255. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.— Abundant migrant, April 28 to May 28, and August 29 to October 12.

256. *Dendroica kirtlandii*. KIRTLAND'S WARBLER.— Accidental; one record, a male taken May 16, 1900, by Mr. J. Hughes Samuel.¹

257. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER.— Regular migrant, not common, April 20 to May 17, and August 28 to September 7; earliest spring record April 15, 1890, latest May 26, 1894 (J. Hughes Samuel).

258. *Dendroica palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.— Regular migrant, not very common, May 4 to 20, and September 13 to October 10; earliest fall record September 9, 1906. Hamilton records are earlier, April 27, 1891; September 1, 1886.

259. *Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER.— Two records, May 10 and 11, 1900, both males, the first taken by Mr. J. Hughes Samuel,¹ the other by Mr. J. H. Ames.²

260. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.— Abundant migrant, May 4 to 20; September 10 to 21; rare summer resident; breeds.

261. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER-THRUSH.— Regular migrant, not very common, May 4 to 17, and August 8 to September 15; possibly a rare summer resident.

262. *Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.— Two records,

¹ Auk, XVII, 1900, 391.

² Auk, XVIII, 1901, 106.

a female taken by Mr. Ernest Seton, August 23, 1888, on the Credit River (13 miles east of Toronto), the other a female taken by Mr. C. W. Nash at Kew Beach, East Toronto, May 8, 1900. This species appears to be a local though regular migrant at Hamilton.

263. *Geothlypis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—Regular migrant, not common, May 23 to 30, and August 26 to September 12. This was considered one of our rarest warblers till about 1896 when Mr. J. Hughes Samuel found them not uncommon in May at Island Park.

264. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—Regular migrant, not uncommon, May 11 to 30, and August 15 to 26; rare summer resident; breeds. Mr. C. W. Nash took a young bird from the nest, July 1, 1893; Mr. J. Hughes Samuel saw adults with young, July 30, 1895. This is another species that was rare up to a few years ago.

265. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT.—Regular migrant, common May 8 to 31, and August 31 to October 6; latest fall record October 19, 1904; rare summer resident (June 6, 1905).

266. *Wilsonia pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—Regular migrant, common May 11 to 27, and August 26 to September 27.

267. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER.—Regular migrant, common May 10 to June 1, and August 19 to September 27; possibly a rare summer resident.

268. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—Abundant migrant, May 8 to 24, and August 24 to September 24; common summer resident, May 18 to about August 16; breeds (June 1 to 15).

269. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Regular migrant, not common in the spring, May 4 to 10 (May 20 at Hamilton); abundant in the fall, September 14 to November 24.

270. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—Regular summer resident, common May 4 to September 26; earliest spring record, May 1, 1899; latest, October 15, 1906; breeds commonly.

271. *Toxostoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—Regular summer resident, fairly common, April 21 to September 25; breeds.

272. *Troglodytes aëdon*. HOUSE WREN.—Common migrant and fairly common summer resident, April 21 to October 13; earliest spring record, April 15, 1890; breeds.

273. *Olbiorchilus hiemalis*. WINTER WREN.—Common migrant, April 14 to May 7, and September 10 to October 26; latest fall record November 12, 1895; rare winter resident (January 18, 1892; March 17, 1894); very rare summer resident, breeds (June 2, 1894, W. Raine).

274. *Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Two records, a female August 29, 1891, and a male June 7, 1895, both taken by Mr. C. W. Nash.¹

275. *Telmatodytes palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Common summer resident, April 14 to October 18; breeds (June 5 to July 28).

¹ Auk, XIII, 1896, 347.

276. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—Common migrant, April 4 to May 24, and September 27 to October 15; irregular winter resident, December 15 to March 8; possibly a rare summer resident.

277. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Winter and fall resident, September 16 to March 16; no summer records except from July 10 to 21, 1892.

278. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Resident between September 2 and May 13, usually leaving about April 5.

279. *Parus atricapillus*. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.—Common resident, breeds.

280. *Parus hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—One record, Richmond Hill (13 miles north of Toronto), about 1890.

281. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Abundant migrant, April 2 to May 12, and October 6 to 27; irregular winter resident (January 16, 1899, February 3, and April 21, 1894).

282. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Abundant migrant, April 20 to May 11, and October 5 to 20; earliest spring record April 4, 1890, latest May 22, 1894; latest fall record November 3, 1907.

283. *Polioptila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Three records, a male May 9, 1885, in Mr. Ernest Seton's collection;¹ a female taken May 5, 1891, by Mr. O. Spanner;² and a female taken May 10, 1900, by Mr. C. W. Nash.

284. *Hylocichla mustelina*. WOOD THRUSH.—Regular migrant, May 4 to 20; I can find only one fall record, a female taken September 7, 1891; rare summer resident, breeds (May 4, 1890; June 3, 1894; June 22, 1895).

285. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—Abundant migrant, April 13 to May 16, and September 13 to 26; common resident, May 16 to August 31; breeds (May 29 to June 26).

286. *Hylocichla aliciaë*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.—Regular migrant, rare in spring, May 21 to 27 (May 15 to 29, 1906); not uncommon in fall, September 10 to October 18.

287. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Common migrant, April 27 to May 26, and September 12 to October 14; earliest spring record, April 13, 1890; earliest fall record, September 1, 1906.

288. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—Abundant migrant, April 13 to May 10, and September 23 to October 23; earliest spring record, April 8, 1898; earliest fall record, September 19, 1906; there are several late records (November 20, 1901), and Dr. K. C. McIlwraith observed one from November 21, 1903, to the following January.

289. *Merula migratoria*. ROBIN.—Abundant summer resident, March 24 to October 24, earliest spring record, February 22, 1906; irregular winter resident, January 1 to February 9; breeds abundantly.

¹ Auk, II, 1885, 334.

² Transactions of the Canadian Institute, 1891-92, 73.

290. **Sialia sialis.** BLUEBIRD.— Abundant migrant and summer resident, March 3 to November 11; earliest spring record, February 26, 1906.

HYPOTHETICAL LIST.

18. **Rallus crepitans.** CLAPPER RAIL.— Given in Prof. Hincks's list, and a pair were sent to Paris; given as occurring at Toronto, in 'Hand Book of Toronto,' 1858, 54, and by McIlwraith in his Hamilton list of 1860,¹ but is not mentioned in subsequent lists. In all three cases *R. elegans* is given as well, but even with this evidence the records must be incorrect.

19. **Canachites canadensis canace.** CANADIAN SPRUCE GROUSE.— Of this species the late Hon. G. W. Allen says: "I hardly know whether I am correct in enumerating the Spruce Partridge as among the number of birds found in the immediate neighborhood of Toronto. I have never shot one myself, but I have had specimens brought to me, which were said to have been procured not very many miles from here."² On July 29, 1904, Mr. E. F. Handy, C. E., observed a covey of Spruce Partridge on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway near Zephyr (about 45 miles northeast of Toronto); on inquiring Mr. Handy was informed that there had always been a few in the swamp lying between Mount Albert and Zephyr. This is no doubt the most southern point in Ontario where this partridge is found.

20. **Tympanuchus americanus.** PRAIRIE HEN.— It is marked as having been taken at Toronto in 'Hand Book of Toronto,' 1858, 54, with the remark: "This is the Heath Hen of our Legislative Act for the preservation of game." McIlwraith records the taking of one at Hamilton in May, 1886,³ but it seems unlikely that this was a native bird as they were probably extinct by that date in Ontario, though imported birds may have been on some game preserve; but there is no probability that the bird ever came as far east as Lake Ontario.

21. **Meleagris gallopavo fera.** WILD TURKEY.— Dr. Brodie says that many years ago (between 1840 and 1850), a well known and reliable hunter saw a flock on the west side of Yonge Street in the township of Whitechurch; none were taken, but the man's statement was generally believed at the time. Wild Turkeys certainly came as far east as Hamilton, and Mr. C. W. Nash was informed by an old resident of Dundas (a few miles west of Hamilton) that they were found at one time on a farm, now just outside the town limits.

22. **Elanoides forficatus.** SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.— I have a specimen that is said to have been taken here many years ago; it is certainly an Ontario record.

23. **Empidonax virescens.** ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.— The published

¹ Canadian Journal, V, 1860, 394.

² *Ibid.*, I, 1853, 171.

³ Birds of Ontario, 1886, 128.

records all refer to the Alder Flycatcher, but I took what I believe was this species once at Toronto, but the specimen was lost by the taxidermist who skinned it.

24. **Euphagus cyanocephalus.** BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—I have a specimen that is said to have been taken here.

25. **Linota cannabina.** EUROPEAN LINNET.—Two specimens were seen in a flock of English Sparrows in January, 1890, by Mr. Wm. Loan, who took one alive. This bird was identified by Mr. Ernest Seton who says, "The question how the birds came here is not easily answered for this could not have been a cage bird escaped, as its breast still bore the rosy tinge that is so soon lost in captivity."¹

26. **Helminthophila chrysoptera.** GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—Two taken at Hamilton;² one in the Holman collection was no doubt taken here.

27. **Icteria virens.** YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Mr. John Boyd, of Sarnia, has a specimen which he believes was taken at the Humber in 1889, but he was never able to trace the bird back to the original collector.

28. **Wilsonia mitrata.** HOODED WARBLER.—One in the Holman collection, and one in the Allen collection, were no doubt taken here, one taken at Hamilton.³

29. **Protonotaria citrea.** PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—A female taken at Hamilton May 23, 1888, by Dr. K. C. McIlwraith; it has been seen here at least once.

30. **Mimus polyglottos.** MOCKINGBIRD.—The Hamilton record given by McIlwraith⁴ is not altogether satisfactory, and Mr. C. W. Nash, who was familiar with the time and place of the record, is doubtful if the bird was correctly identified.

31. **Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola.** WILLOW THRUSH.—I have one, from the McIlwraith collection, taken at Hamilton, May 16, 1895, but it has not yet been detected here.

32. **Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli.** BICKNELL'S THRUSH.—Mr. Ridgway has recognized one bird from Toronto, and two from Hamilton as intermediate in size between this form and *aliciae*, but near *bicknelli* in color.

EXTRALIMITAL LIST.⁵

1. **Grus americana.** WHOOPING CRANE.—One taken at Yarker in the county of Addington, September 27, 1871, is still in the possession of Mr. John Ewart.⁶

¹ Transactions Canadian Institute, I, 1889-90, 16.

² McIlwraith, *Birds of Ontario*, 1886, 253.

³ *Ibid.*, 277.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 284.

⁵ Species recorded from the north shore of Lake Ontario, but not within the geographical limits of this paper; three of those previously mentioned (*Auk*, XXIII, 439) are in the hypothetical list.

⁶ McIlwraith, *Birds of Ontario*, 1894, 116.

2. *Pica pica hudsonica*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.—Two specimens taken at Odessa, near Kingston, in March 1898, are recorded by Dr. C. K. Clarke.¹

Corrections to Part I.

The footnote on p. 450 refers to No. 101.

Page 452, No. 4 of Hypothetical List, the reference to the footnote should be ⁶ instead of ⁵.

Page 452, No. 5 of Hypothetical List, ⁶ after the word list should be eliminated.



TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union convened in Washington, D. C., Monday evening, November 12, 1906. The business meeting was held at 'The Portner,' corner of 15th and U Sts., N. W., and the public sessions at the U. S. National Museum, beginning Tuesday, November 13, and continuing three days.

BUSINESS SESSION.—The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Charles F. Batchelder. Twenty-two Fellows were present. The Secretary stated that at the opening of the present Congress the membership of the Union numbered 850, constituted as follows: Fellows, 48; Honorary Fellows, 16; Corresponding Fellows, 60; Members, 73; Associates, 653.

During the year the Union lost sixty-eight members, thirteen by death, thirty-one by resignation, and twenty-four for non-payment of dues. The deceased members include two Honorary Fellows, five Corresponding Fellows, and six Associates, as follows: Dr. Jean Louis Cabanis,² of Berlin, who died February 20, 1906, in the 90th year of his age, and Dr. William T. Blanford, of London,

¹ Auk, XV, 1898, 274.

² For an obituary notice, see Auk, XXIII, p. 247.